

and Ryan was taken to Headquarters. As he was leaving the racetrack Ryan saw Dan O'Reilly, the former Assistant District Attorney, and asked him to take care of his interests. O'Reilly hurried off to get bail.

The detectives and their prisoner took a Fifth Avenue elevated train to the Bridge Street station. A Third Avenue elevated train to the Bridge Street station. On the journey to New York Ryan recounted some of his turt experiences and told the police that the biggest scoop he ever made on any one race was \$33,000.

The party got to Police Headquarters about 6 o'clock. When arraigned before Sergt. Mannion, in the Detective Bureau, Ryan said he was 38 years old, born in the United States, married, and gave his residence as Bensonhurst. When his pedigree had been taken he was locked up.

LET GO ON \$5,000 BAIL.

About an hour later Dan O'Reilly, accompanied by his cousin George, and another man, arrived at Police Headquarters with an order from Judge Amend, ordering the police to produce Ryan before him in his chambers in the County Court House forthwith.

A prisoner in such a case as Ryan's must be taken before a county judge or justice of the Supreme Court, but is not likely to be taken there until court hours next day unless somebody intervenes. Tim Sullivan had concluded that Ryan was his private property. Big Tim also was there. Ryan was released on \$5,000 bail given by Sullivan, who offered as security the Dewey Theatre on Fourteenth Street.

The entire proceedings in Justice Amend's rooms lasted three minutes. Ryan left, saying he was going to his home at Twenty-second Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Bensonhurst. Before leaving he was directed by Justice Amend to appear at the District Attorney's office at 9 o'clock this morning.

Justice Amend said that whatever accusations there might be in St. Louis against Ryan there was nothing in the papers here, but that he had \$5,000 on bail for him about any \$300,000 embezzlement. The amounts specified were scarcely more than enough to constitute grand larceny, so that the bail of \$5,000 on the papers before him was really excessive.

FOLK'S REPRESENTATIVES SATISFIED.

Mr. Folk's representatives had no criticism to make of Ryan's release on bail. The three indictments for grand larceny, one for stealing \$75 from Lizzie Menges and one for stealing \$50 from Elizabeth Bearline—were all covered by one requisition, in which no specific amount of money was named.

A combination of circumstances prevented earlier action against Ryan. The first indictment was based on his representation that he could make good, he formed a corporation in Covington, Ky., into which he had supplied with all his racing interests and other property. He wrote to investors, saying that the assets of this company would cover fully all his liabilities, and that he would realize any ready money as yet. When Folk, believing that this was a bluff to gain time, got ready to act, the famous boodling cases came up and took up all his time. His office. Ryan gained more time by his connection with the trial of Miller in the Post Office scandal. The papers at that time were laid before the grand jury in the spring, but there was considerable delay there, and a true bill was not found until last week.

Ryan turned over about \$105,000 in cash to reimburse his investors when the concern broke. This covered about 15 per cent. of the whole. Even that was distributed until last spring. Many investors were ashamed to admit connection with the affair, and made no claim. The money was divided pro rata among the rest.

WILL SET OUT JUST THE SAME.

Ryan's attorney, Charles T. Nolan of St. Louis, said last night: "This new indictment covers exactly the same charges as the one dismissed before in St. Louis, and Mr. Ryan is just as ready to go back and meet it as he was then, except that he would like to see the charges remain until after the sale of his horses. His horses will be sold on Thursday and on Saturday his farm and its stock in Elkton, Md., will also be sold. If the charges are laid before the grand jury in the spring, but there was considerable delay there, and a true bill was not found until last week.

RYAN'S PART PERFORMANCE.

Ryan has been connected with the turf for years. He got into trouble with the Western Jockey Club and was also ruled off the turf by the Fort Erie Jockey Club, charged with complicity in an alleged "ringing" case at the Fort Erie track. When notified later that his presence at New Orleans was not desirable he started an outland claim against the Jockey Club, which was a pronounced failure financially.

When the get-rich-quick turf concerns began to go to smash, after the collapse of the E. Arnold Company of St. Louis, Ryan was quickly involved. He had organized a company which agreed to pay 25 per cent. a week on all investments. Stockholders to stand as equal partners with him in all profits and losses.

When this company went to the wall it was said that Ryan had \$50,000 in the hands of investors. His statement being that he had paid out his last dollar in meeting the demands of the company, he was released up to the Post Office cases and testified in the prosecutions of Department officials that he had paid bribe money to keep the matter open to his "investment" literature.

Ryan kept quiet for some time after this, but he began to cut a wide swath at Saratoga last summer. He got into the automobile, lived at the best hotels, drove fast horses and was soon betting thousands with the bookmakers. When the fall meeting at Saratoga was over, the money he had won was the talk of the turf. He not infrequently wagered \$10,000 on a race, and one day he cleared up \$30,000 on three separate events.

He admitted the coup and followed it up two days later with a killing that netted him \$70,000 more.

That a man of so much unpleasant notoriety should be operating on the local tracks soon after the stewards of the Jockey Club to action. They wanted to get rid of Ryan, but he told his friends to violate the rules here they were in a temporary quandary. Soon they learned that Ryan had been ruled off at Fort Erie and had never been reinstated, also that he was in disfavour with the Western Jockey Club. He was asked to appear before the stewards at a meeting held in the Windsor Arcade during the latter part of the meeting and was crossed questioning by August Belmont, chairman of the Jockey Club. Ryan admitted that he had been ruled off at Fort Erie, but insisted that he was innocent of wrongdoing.

"If you can get the Fort Erie people to reinstate you, I will be glad to go with you. But until that occurs you are ruled off the tracks in the East."

No Ryan had to leave the scene of his financial conquests, but he told his friends that he would soon be back. The election was near at hand, and Ryan, always a close friend of the Constituents and Mr. Roosevelt, was said to have \$100,000 on McCallahan. Then he went West and in the course of time bobbed up in Detroit where the Fort Erie officials had ruled him off.

Interviewed, it did not take them long to whitewash the plunger, and he came back to the stewards of the Jockey Club with a clean bill of health.

The stewards kept their word, and Ryan began operations again at Benning, where he started Monday for the first time in his interests. It was not until Ryan bought Reliable, however, that some people began to wonder how large a stable he would get together. He won Reliable out of the time the horse started, and has been going along with much success ever since. At one time it was said that he was interested in several books in the betting ring, but this was not substantiated.

In appearance Ryan would attract the casual observer. He is of big dimensions and flashy clothes. He tried of the automobile recently and has been going to and from the track in an open carriage, driven by a colored coachman in livery. He said a week ago that his breeding was to be sold to-morrow, that his breeding was in Maryland would be disposed

FOLK MEANS BUSINESS.

Arnold's Man Gull, or Lumpkin, Reindicted With Ryan in St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 26.—The arrest of John J. "Baldy" Ryan at Brighton Beach to-day means that Circuit Attorney Folk, though once defeated in the local courts, does not intend that the men who separated investors from \$500,000, shall go scot-free. The June Grand Jury voted new indictments against Ryan and Lumpkin A. Gill, manager for the E. J. Arnold Investment Company. These indictments have not been made a matter of record.

There are six of the new indictments. Three are against Ryan, two charging grand larceny and one charging embezzlement, and three against Gill, two charging grand larceny and one charging embezzlement.

The particular cases in which three indictments are returned, are yet a secret of the Grand Jury room. It is stated, however, that the charges are similar to those returned in February, 1903, and thrown out of court on a technicality. It was then held by the court that Ryan, the only defendant who went to trial, was acting as trustee for the depositors, and was not subject to indictment for embezzlement. When this ruling was made the charges against Gill and Arnold were dismissed.

Ryan and Arnold entered in the history of America, each of them gathering in millions of dollars from people eager to multiply their small capital by investing in "get-rich-quick" enterprises of the two promoters. Arnold was first in the field. Lumpkin A. Gill, or Gill A. Lumpkin, was his manager. Ryan, attracted by the riches that were pouring into the Arnold coffers, started a rival concern, and was also getting rich. The bubble burst, exposure was not made, and the riches vanished into ruin for the investors.

CAPT. MARTIN SHORT DEAD.

A Notable Figure in Brooklyn's Police Force—Over Thirty-six Years in Harness.

Capt. Martin Short of the Parkville station, one of the best known and most popular police officers ever attached to the Brooklyn department, died early yesterday morning of inflammation of the intestines in his home at 738 East Thirty-eighth street, Flatbush. He was ill only a few days, but for several months he had not been in his usual robust health.

The announcement of his death caused widespread regret in police circles. Grand Army circles, as well as among his fellow citizens, largely because he had served as a policeman with rare fidelity for over thirty-six years.

He was born in Ireland about fifty-nine years ago and came to this country when a boy. When the civil war broke out he was in his sixteenth year, but he enlisted with the Seventy-third New York through the influence of his father, who was through the war in that regiment and the Second Zouaves, except when laid up while wounded and confined in Libby Prison.

In January, 1870, he was appointed on the old metropolitan police force and assigned to the Stagg street station in Williamsburg, where, after serving two years, he was promoted to sergeant. He was then assigned to the Fifty-ninth street station. One of his first commendable pieces of detective work was the solving of the mystery of the "boy stabber," who kept killing his victims in terror for several months. In 1870 Short was sent to do detective work under Capt. Woggon in the old Fifty-ninth street station, where he remained until 1888, when he was promoted to a captaincy and made his headquarters at the Parkville station.

During his eighteen years as a detective Short frequently distinguished himself for bravery and energy, and made some of the most noted arrests in the criminal history of Brooklyn. He had the chief credit for breaking up the "Bottle Gang," the "Bottle Gang," the "Cart Gang," the "Gang of the Green," and the "Rainmakers' Gang," and assisted in the capture of the "Patience Avenue Gang," of which Porter and Irving were members.

The people of Williamsburg, in appreciation of his services, about fifteen years ago subscribed funds to have a life insurance policy taken out on him for \$10,000 paid up life insurance policy.

Capt. Short remained continuously in charge of the Bedford Avenue station until January, 1903, when he was transferred to Parkville by Commissioner Greene. A few weeks after the present administration came into power Capt. Short was promoted to his old post, to the great delight of his old constituents, but four months ago he was sent back to Parkville.

Capt. Short was widely known in Grand Army circles and was the idol of Mansfield Park, which has postponed its annual camp fire which was to take place to-day, to his old post, to the great delight of his old constituents, but four months ago he was sent back to Parkville.

He is survived by a widow, six sons and three daughters. The funeral services will be held at the home of St. James' Roman Catholic Church, Nostrand and Newkirk avenues.

MRS. GEORGE CROCKER DEAD.

Passes Away at Her Husband's Newport Residence—Her Long Illness.

Newport, R. I., July 26. Mrs. Emma Crocker, wife of George Crocker, died this afternoon at the Shields-villa on Ochre Point, which they have rented for this season. She had been ill for some time. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at the cottage. The entire family was with Mrs. Crocker at the time of her death, which was peaceful.

Mrs. Crocker had been a great sufferer, and last winter in the hope of saving her life she was taken abroad to submit to an operation. She went to Cannes, and was but not cured. She was then taken to Paris, where she was operated on by Dr. Richot, but she was not cured. She was then taken to New York. She arrived at the Shields villa at Newport in the middle of last week.

She was then reported comfortable, but on Saturday she took a turn for the worse, and on Sunday her relatives were sent for. Since arriving in this country she had been attended by Dr. William T. Bull.

Mrs. Crocker, before her marriage to Mr. Crocker a dozen years ago, was Mrs. Emma H. Rutherford of San Francisco, and she was well known in New York and San Francisco. She was married to Mr. Crocker at the wedding of her daughter, Miss Alice Rutherford, who was one of the events of the Newport season.

When Mrs. Crocker died the time of her death was Mr. Crocker, her husband; Mrs. Philip Kearney, of New York, and Mrs. Alice Rutherford, a son, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hanchett, of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Barclay Carroll, of San Francisco; the latter a sister, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, of New York, the latter also a sister.

Obituary Notes.

Stephen S. Vreeland of the Vreeland-Benjamin Special Advertising Agency, 150 Nassau Street, New York, died suddenly at Durham in the Catskill Mountains on Monday at 11 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Vreeland was one of the best known special agents in the advertising business. The body was taken to his home in Greenville, Jersey City.

Alexander Flandrau, who was formerly well known as a carriage builder, died on Monday at his home at 34 Madison Street, Brooklyn. He was eighty-five years of age. He was a successful family which settled in New York City nearly 20 years ago. He retired from business in 1875. A wife, a son and five daughters survive him.

RAIDERS SAIL WITH PRIZE.

RUSSIAN SHIPS LEAVE PORT OFF TOKIO BAY FOR THE NORTH.

British Minister Starts Inquiry Into the Sinking of the Knight Commander.

Another Red Sea Capture Arrives at Suez—Disagreement of Russian Ministers Delays Settlement of Issue.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

TOKIO, July 26.—The Vladivostok squadron appears to be returning to the north. It was last seen at mid-day off the Chiba Prefecture with a merchant vessel.

HONO KONO, July 26.—It is reported that the British battleship Ocean and three destroyers are about to leave Hong Kong and proceed to Yokohama to protect British shipping from the Russian Vladivostok squadron.

TOKIO, July 26.—Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, has instituted an inquiry into the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Vladivostok squadron. The evidence of the crew, who were brought to Yokohama by the steamer Tsinan, will be taken and the officers of the Tsinan will be examined.

YOKOHAMA, July 26.—An officer from the Russian cruiser Rossia, who boarded the steamship Tsinan when the Knight Commander's people were transferred to her by the Vladivostok squadron, said that the squadron had received instructions to treat the British flag with great respect. He added that the Knight Commander would not have to until four shots had been fired by the Russian squadron.

The Russians were last reported at the mouth of Tokio Bay. Further developments are momentarily expected.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Japanese Legation to-day received the following cable despatch from the Foreign Office at Tokio: "The story told by the captain of the British steamer Tsinan, which has arrived at Yokohama, is as follows: 'My ship, on her way from Manila to Yokohama, via Hong Kong, was stopped by three Russian men-of-war July 24 at a point twenty-nine miles off the coast of Izu, and after an examination of the cargo was allowed to proceed to Yokohama. At the request of the Russians, the Tsinan took on board more than twenty sailors, the crew of the steamer Knight Commander, and brought them to Yokohama.'

"According to the crew of the Knight Commander, she met the Russian men-of-war on July 24 off the coast of Izu. The Russian officers, on examining the cargo, took the captain on board one of their vessels and then ordered the crew of the Knight Commander to leave the steamer, giving them ten minutes for that purpose. Immediately upon the expiration of this time they fired on the steamer and sank her. The Knight Commander was on her way from New York to Yokohama via Shanghai and had on board railway materials and coal."

"The crew report that they witnessed the sinking of two Japanese sailing vessels by the Russian men-of-war. In these cases the Russians made no signals and did not search the vessels, but summarily sank them, and as no efforts were made to save their crews it is believed that they were all lost."

ANOTHER STEAMER SEIZED.

F. and O. Liner Formosa Taken to Suez as a Russian Prize.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SUEZ, July 26.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Formosa, which was seized in the Red Sea by the Russian steamer Smolensk, has arrived here under the Russian flag and with a prize crew on board. It is reported that the crew of the steamer Ardova, which was seized by the Russians and subsequently released, and also the Red Sea pilots hired by the Smolensk and her sister ship, the St. Petersburg, are on board the Formosa.

It is expected that the Formosa will be released as was the Ardova. The Russian Consul has communicated with his Government and is awaiting instructions. The Formosa left Suez on July 23 for Yokohama.

HAS AMERICAN FLOUR ABOARD.

Steamer Calchas, Seized by Russians, Sailed From Tacoma.

LIVESTOCK, July 26.—The owners of the steamer Calchas have received a despatch from Hong Kong reporting the seizure of that vessel by the Russians while she was on the way from Puget Sound for Japan.

The seizure of the Calchas was reported yesterday by the Tokio correspondent of THE SUN. She sailed from Tacoma on July 8 and had a cargo of 7,846 pieces of timber, 23,800 sacks of flour, 70 tons of machinery, ten tons of cotton and fifty tons of tobacco, a total of 4,297 tons.

JAP WARSHIPS IN RED SEA?

Report That They Are in Pursuit of the Russian Raiders.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 27.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Suez says it is learned from a source worthy of consideration, although its authenticity cannot be guaranteed, that Japanese warships have arrived in the Red Sea.

The French steamer Chodoe, which arrived at Suez from Saigon, reports that on Tuesday she sighted in the Red Sea three warships and two torpedo boats, the nationality of which could not be distinguished.

The captain of the volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk, in conversing with the captain of the seized steamer Formosa, showed that he was aware of the report that Japanese vessels are in the Red Sea.

RUSSIAN MINISTERS AT ODDS.

May Prevent a Peaceful Solution of the Status of the Volunteer Fleet Issue.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 27.—Russia has not yet made good her promises regarding her volunteer fleet, and the expected official statement regarding the steamer Malacca has not been issued. This, according to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, is owing to an acrimonious dispute between the Russian Ministries of Marine and Foreign Affairs, which threatens to reopen the whole issue.

Meanwhile the Malacca is slowing steaming to the west in the Mediterranean. She was sighted by the British cruiser Albatross on Monday evening off Cape Bon. One report says that it has been ordered that the Malacca be released to-day.

According to St. Petersburg telegrams

no communications have been exchanged yet regarding the sinking of the Knight Commander. Neither the British nor the American Embassy has moved in the matter.

ENGLISHMEN MADE PRISONERS.

Captain and Officers of the Knight Commander Reported Held.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 27.—A despatch to the Times from Tokio says it is now certain that the Knight Commander's master and officers were taken prisoners by the Russians.

RUSSIA SLOW TO YIELD.

Admiralty Preparing a Statement on the Status of the Volunteer Fleet.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The statement which the British Government awaits regarding the status of the vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet in the Red Sea is being prepared in the Admiralty, not the Foreign Office. Powerful influences in the Admiralty favor commissioning them as ships of war by proclamation. Sufferers but in future the volunteer ships would have full belligerent rights. The gravity of such a declaration is fully realized.

The British Embassy has protested energetically against prize laws permitting capture to sink prizes.

Russian opinion is unanimous in believing that what is called the miserable remnants of the Treaty of Paris should be destroyed, and that the Russian Black Sea fleet should sweep the waters of the Mediterranean. The barrier at present existing is declared to belong to an era of international treaties which has long since passed.

The Birshtyia Vidomosti says that Russia is the only State in the world which is prevented from sending part of its fleet to the Mediterranean except by the Sultan's permission. Russia's commercial interests in the East would be seriously damaged by such a determination to close firmly the gates which were opened by the Sultan. Should it be so, Russia is entitled to look for support, not only from France, but also Germany, which will now find occasion to prove her friendship to the Russians.

NOT SETTLED WITH ENGLAND.

Whole Question of the Volunteer Fleet Still Under Discussion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons to-day Premier Balfour said that the whole question of the status of the Russian volunteer fleet was under discussion between Great Britain and Russia, and it would be undesirable to discuss it in the House now.

He said that the Government had heard a rumor of the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Russians, but at present there was no means of authenticating it. Inquiries were being made.

Replying to a question whether, in view of the fact that the British minister had addressed a note to the Porte in January, 1903, calling attention to an infraction of the treaties of 1856 and 1871, he would state whether any action had been taken since to prevent further infractions, Premier Balfour said that until the recent passage of the Smolensk and St. Petersburg through the Dardanelles no action had been taken since the note referred to, and the Government had not heard of any further infraction of the treaties.

Thomas Gibson Bowles asked whether Premier Balfour was aware that a convention made in 1901 between Russia and Turkey provided special conditions for the passage of special Russian ships through the Dardanelles.

Mr. Bowles replied: "We are unaware of any convention of the kind referred to."

Mr. Bowles—Did you ask the Foreign Office?

Mr. Balfour—Yes.

TOKIO'S VIEW.

Russia Deliberately Seeking to Affront England, Germany and America.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, July 26.—The acts of the ships of the Russian Vladivostok squadron, as well as those of Russia's volunteer fleet, strengthen the belief here that the St. Petersburg Government is deliberately seeking to affront Great Britain, Germany and America, in the hope of finding an excuse by which it can retire gracefully from a disastrous war.

It is believed that the United States, in order to protect its large commercial interests in the Far East, will refuse to recognize Russia's right to extend the list of contraband goods, and will speedily demand a limitation to articles which may reasonably be regarded as such.

Japan is anxious to localize the combat and to avoid involving other powers, and she regrets to see acts of aggression against friendly neutrals and treaty violations which are disadvantageous to herself. She regards the question of the status of the volunteer cruisers and of their passage of the Dardanelles as more important than their acts after they had passed.

SURE WE WOULD ACT.

Mr. Astor's Paper Would Regret to See U. S. Lead England in Checking Russia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 26.—The Pall Mall Gazette, William Waldorf Astor's newspaper, in a leading article, says to-day: "If indeed American Sky-rocket should be encouraged by his latest exploit to play the same game with an American ship, as he is reported to be watching the highway from San Francisco—he will probably find himself face to face with the ultimate ratio of rapid war." "We should be sorry to have to compare British methods unfavorably with those of any foreign Power, and still more sorry to see Downing Street taught a lesson in the maintenance of the honor of the British flag and the safety of British shipping; but we have a firm conviction that in certain circumstances the lesson could be taught by the United States without the slightest hesitation."

INSURANCE RATE CLIMBING.

Have More Than Doubled at San Francisco in Three Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—A rate of 2½ per cent. is now demanded by marine insurance companies on merchandise shipped from here for the Orient on American steamers, the rate having more than doubled in the last three days. This rate, of course, applied only to non-contraband goods. The war rate is even higher than 2½ per cent. on vessels sailing from Puget Sound to the Columbia River, as these vessels contain more contraband of war, such as flour and other foodstuffs.

The America Mail of the Japanese line, to sail next Monday for Japan and China, will carry several hundred tons of freight, and from present appearances the war rate will be as high as 20 per cent. on the freight.

JAPS' FLAG OVER NEWCHANG.

ARMY ADVANCE GUARD TAKES POSSESSION OF THE TOWN.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

TIENTSIN, July 26.—The Japanese occupation of Newchang on the evening of July 25 was by scouts. It is believed that the main body is pushing on to cooperate with Gen. Kuraki, who is reported to be trying to prevent the retreat of the Russians to Mukden. When the Russians left the town the Chinese flag was raised at the custom house, but was replaced by the Japanese flag before noon.

As Newchang will undoubtedly become a Japanese base, it is probably the intention to regard the port as conquered territory until the end of the war, when it will be formally handed over to the treaty Powers. Nevertheless the Japanese action is provoking some criticism. British doctors now control the quarantine restrictions.

LONDON, July 26.—Lloyd's agent at Newchang telegraphs from that place by way of Tientsin to-day that fifty Japanese cavalry entered the city to find the French flag flying from all the Russian buildings. The advance guard of the Japanese army was arriving this morning. The town is quiet.

A news agency despatch from St. Petersburg says a semi-official message from Mukden, dated yesterday, has been received, reporting that small bodies of Japanese are marching in the direction of Benitzu, which is forty miles east of Santai, toward Shinninging. If this is true it shows that the Japanese intend to turn the Russian position at Liaoyang in the direction of Mukden.

RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT BURNED.

Torch Applied Before the Flight From Newchang.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. NEWCHANG, July 26 (Delayed).—The whole Russian population, with the exception of a few public officials, left for the north during the night. Six hundred infantry, with six guns and 800 cavalry, evacuated the fort in the morning.

The Russian settlement was burned. The destruction was watched by thousands of Chinese, many of whom are rich and are heavy losers.

Five thousand Japanese are marching along the Kaiping road. The Russian commercial flag waves from the administration building. Civil Administrator Grosse is waiting to hand over the government to the Japanese.

TRANSPORTS OFF YINGKOW.

Japanese Preparing to Land at the Port of Newchang.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—A despatch from Mukden says that a Japanese squadron, consisting of twenty transports, is cruising to-day within sight of Yingkow, the port of Newchang.

AIMING AT MUKDEN.

Indications That Muroki is Trying to Cut Off Kouroupatkin's Retreat.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 27.—The Japanese Government has issued nothing in reference to the capture of Tashichiao and the unopposed occupation of Newchang. Gen. Kouroupatkin admits that the defenders of Tashichiao are retiring northward.

The Standard's military critic points out that the Russians at Tashichiao and in that neighborhood could scarcely have needed 30,000, while the Japanese possibly number more than 150,000, and it can only be surmised why the latter did not annihilate their opponents days ago. Nothing, according to the critic, can explain their want of enterprise except the conclusion that all is not yet ripe for a decisive attack in the extreme north. They are therefore attacking in the south to hold the enemy in position and to prevent reinforcements from reaching his left. The writer further thinks that some unaccountable cause of delay has arisen on the extreme Japanese right.

On the other hand, Gen. Kouroupatkin and other Russian reports are regarded as showing that the movements of the Japanese in the north are being hampered by a Russian offensive. Gen. Kouroupatkin with Marshal MacMahon's fate at Sedan by cutting him off from retreat to Mukden.

There is a report from Tientsin that severe fighting has occurred between Liaoyang and Mukden, which, if it came from a more reliable news centre, might indicate that the threatened cutting off operations have actually begun.

ADMITS RUSSIAN DEFEATS.

Kouroupatkin Tells of Retreat From Tashichiao and Loss at Pang Pan.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—Gen. Kouroupatkin sends a long despatch reporting the operations in the neighborhood of Tashichiao on July 23. It contains principally of technical details, the strength and disposition of the Japanese, and numerous topographical particulars which are of small interest.

Gen. Kouroupatkin says that the fighting was principally between the artillery. The Japanese advance ceased at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and toward evening the Russians, having left detachments to hold their fortified positions, bivouacked, with the view to a possible rearguard engagement. The night, however, passed quietly. The losses were not ascertained definitely, but apparently were not considerable. There were numerous sunstroke from the extreme heat.

Another despatch from Gen. Kouroupatkin states that the fighting was renewed at dawn, July 2